

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Regarding crews from Habana.

NOVEMBER 14, 1905.

Delgado, American Consulate, Habana:

Regulation as to immune crew may be waived, provided none of crew go ashore at Habana except for transaction of necessary business.

GLENNAN,

Acting Surgeon-General.

Later yellow-fever cases.

Habana, November 15, 1905.

WYMAN, Washington:

Another yellow-fever case officially confirmed at Las Animas hospital, a sailor from British schooner *Alexander Black* at Tallapiedra wharf.

Habana, November 16, 1905.

WYMAN, Washington:

Only 1 new case of yellow fever officially reported, a German in Industria street.

Delgado.

Report from Matanzas—Inspection of vessels—Mortality—Summary for month of October, 1905—Epidemic dengue.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, November 6, as follows: During the week ended November 4, 1905, bills of health were granted to 2 vessels bound for the United States in good sanitary condition.

With the exception of 1 death from dengue due to a pulmonary complication, the first one to occur during the present epidemic of that disease, no communicable diseases have been officially reported in the city during the past week.

Mortality of the city of Matanzas from October 20 to 31, 1905, 22. Annual rate of mortality per thousand for the 11 days, 16.73; esti-

mated population, 48,000.

October.—During the month 19 bills of health were issued to vessels leaving this port for the United States, having an aggregate number of 502 crew and 73 passengers in transit, mostly emigrants from Spain, destined to various ports in Cuba. One certificate of immunity to yellow fever and smallpox was issued to a passenger going to New York by way of Key West and Tampa. There were no transactions for the Canal Zone nor for the Republic of Panama.

Dengue in an epidemic form was the prevailing disease during October, and it continues to be so at present. Sporadic cases of measles are occasionally unofficially reported in the city. The 2 recent cases of scarlet fever reported in the city and which are still under treatment are said to have originated from a focus of infection at the rural

district of Benavides, about 12 miles distant from Matanzas.

The total number of deaths from all causes for October was 63, being 1 less than for the same period in September last, and shows an annual average of mortality of 15.75 per mille.

No quarantinable diseases have been reported within this district

during the past month.